

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1928

THE UNITED STATES ELECTION

WHILE complete returns will probably not be available before tonight or even tomorrow, it is conceded that Mr. Hoover is to be the President for the next four years. This was expected from the beginning of the campaign, but during the last week or two Governor Smith perceptibly shortened the distance between himself and his competitor. The vote polled was a very large one, and the facilities for speech making and gathering information through the radio, telephone and telegraph enabled the candidates and their speakers to address millions instead of hundreds as in former elections. The part played by the radio in the election campaign was one of its marked features. Millions of citizens sat comfortably in their homes, and in their clubs or hotels, listening to the campaigners who addressed their radio audiences, speaking quietly from their office desk. Many meetings were addressed by the candidates and their workers, and in this it would appear that Governor Smith had a distinct advantage over his opponent. The former has a striking personality and is quite at home on the platform, while the latter is an indifferent speaker and does not possess the magnetism of his opponent.

The public generally also found the benefit of the radio. When the returns came filtering in they were received in homes and hotels and under comfortable circumstances instead of the usual hardship of standing in any kind of weather watching them slowly growing on bulletin boards.

The interest in the election on this side of the border line was more of curiosity as to the speaking ability of the respective candidates and their supporters, than of any real concern as to the outcome. Mr. Hoover is a high protectionist and on this score Canada has little if anything to hope for in the fiscal relations of the two countries during his term of office.

Probably the greatest lesson for Canadians from the election is that henceforth they must look after their own Customs tariffs regardless of what others may do. The tariff is Canada's implement for self protection and for safeguarding its own interests.

THE POLITICAL POT

WITH the return to the Capital of the Ministers who have been spending their holidays in Europe and elsewhere and the approaching Session of Parliament, the political pot is beginning to simmer perceptibly. While but few of the Ministers made much noise during the past summer, some of them have been making noises which were distinctly heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Notable among these were those made by the Postmaster General in his dismissal of officials, presumably for partisan reasons. These have yet to be threshed out and the Cabinet will no doubt adopt such measures as are most likely to safeguard itself rather than the general interests of the country.

We note that the Liberal Conservatives of Ontario are making a move towards more complete organization and a preliminary convention has been scheduled to be held in Toronto on Nov. 21st and 22nd. At this convention sixty-one addresses are to be given by leading men of the party, including the Premier of Ontario and Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative party in Canada.

The Conservatives in other provinces of Canada would do well to

take a leaf out of the Ontario book.

That a general election is coming in the not distant future, and that elections are won more by organization than by prayers, is generally conceded. Organization is necessary in this and in other Provinces of Canada, and the sooner steps are taken to this end the more complete will the organization be.

The Hon. R. B. Bennett in his recent tours of Canada has awakened the country as never before, and popular sentiment leans strongly towards him.

The facts that he placed before the people have been incontrovertible, and the people know it. Mr. Bennett has ably fulfilled his duty as leader of the party; it now remains for the party to get solidly behind him, and put his presentation of facts to practical effect.

MARKING OF GOODS

THE importation of goods into Germany, says the Commercial Intelligence Journal is governed by a German Government decree which provides for the compulsory marking of certain food products under the general provisions of the Food Products law whereby Germany adhered to the Madrid Convention for the suppression of false marks of origin on goods.

The latter law provides that goods which on themselves or in their make up or on their external packing bear any trade designations (marks), names, inscriptions or other signs, which directly or indirectly represent false details regarding origin, nature, kind, or other characteristic feature of the goods, are subject on importation or exportation to seizure by the customs authorities.

Canada exports considerable quantities, especially of foodstuffs, to Germany, and it will be necessary for both producers and exporters to note the above regulations. Germany is not alone in demanding that its imports be of the best possible quality, and this is perhaps one of the main reasons why Germany is making such rapid commercial and industrial progress. Quality in everything bought or sold counts for very much, and the bearing of the name of the producer is an indication of the producer's faith in his own product. Canada and every Province in it should take a lesson from this German Act.

It is of special concern to the people of Prince Edward Island that the products of this Province should be distinctly marked as its own. We claim to produce the highest quality of any Province in Canada in dairy products, bacon, eggs, potatoes, foxes, etc. When our goods go abroad into the world market they should bear a distinctive Prince Edward Island trade mark. Then, if we maintain the quality of our products at the highest possible mark we can be sure of the best price that the market can offer us.

There has recently been a good deal of discussion about the marketing of our surplus potatoes, and a suggestion along the line followed by the Germans, namely, marking the place of origin and the quality, has been made by our Boards of Trade and others interested. If this method is followed up, if, as suggested, our potatoes are put up in handy packages and marked "Prince Edward Island Potatoes," there is no question that they would be well received in places that are less highly favored in this respect. We produce the finest quality of potatoes on the American continent, and we want to let it be known by publicity and prove it by sending properly graded potatoes into the markets that are demanding such a product.

What Canadians will get out of the presidential election promises to be a higher tariff, especially framed to hold the entire American home market for the American people. In so doing our southern neighbors are within their legal rights. What makes it calamitous for Canada is that we have at Ottawa a Government who love their neighbors "not wisely, but too well," and at the same time are afraid of him. Their fears are, if we believe their professions, that if the Canadian tariff were raised to more than half the height of the American, "Uncle Sam might retaliate." He has been retaliating in advance again and again during fifty years past, but between gallantry and fear our Liberal Government takes no action, and refuses to apply the one obvious and effective remedy.

The general effect is that our neighbors keep their own market for themselves and about half the Canadian home market at the price of a song. With no country under the sun has Canada a trade so unequal, so exhaustive, or disastrous. But the official courtship between Ottawa and Washington is maintained with glowing and increasing fervor. Embassies are set up in both capitals, who exchange pretty compliments and congratulations upon the "hundred years of peace," although in several years of that period there were armed invasions of Canada for which any reparation was denied.

Nothing unpleasant must be mentioned when the Canadian Premier or his ministerial colleagues visit Washington. If anything is asked for, it must be done "with bated breath and whispering tradeables," and in the hope that "fortune may follow fawning," coupled with the fear above referred to. All of which is rather pitiable and unfortunate, but quite characteristic of our present rulers.

They boast that they have made Canada's more independent, self-governing country than it was, in the matter of making trade treaties. If they have in that way made the Dominion more independent of our Sovereign and the Empire, they have made it doubly dependent upon Washington. And every Yankee politician who delights in attempting to twist the tail of the British lion, exults over the independence on the one side and the utter dependence on the other side which the King Government has brought about.

Notes by the Way

THE warnings of the press were of no apparent utility in restraining the Halloween vandals in some sections of the Province, although the newspapers may have induced prudent parents to exercise more and better disciplinary preventive measures than would otherwise have been taken. As for the disorderly youths and boys who take delight doing damage to property and annoying peaceful neighbors, they don't read the papers. In the city, Chief Birtwhistle's published notice that the full police force would be on the job, soon became known to old and young and proved more effective than the wisdom of the newspaper fraternity.

Just now as the medical profession is feeling rather pleased with itself for discovering that liver will cure pernicious anaemia, Dr. H. R. Harrower calls attention to the fact that a record of medicinal uses of liver among the ancients was made as long as two hundred years ago, by Paulus Aegineta of the seventh century.

This old writer stated that if the liver of a mad dog be eaten, it is said to relieve those who have been bitten by him. The liver of goats relieves epileptic attacks; the liver of a lizard when put into decayed teeth relieves the pain; that of the bear relieves the bites of reptiles, and so forth.

Dr. Harrower says the above sounds "absurd," to us, and yet up to a very few years ago our present knowledge of liver treatment would have sounded just absurd.

He points to the three preparations now made from liver that have definite effects in the treatment of human ailments.

As you know, the liver manufactures bile which breaks up fats, kills harmful organisms, and is a natural purgative. It is now possible to secure these bile salts from animals and use them in patients who have an insufficient supply.

Then the liver cells themselves destroy harmful substances. The liver serves as a great filter whereby the waters carried to it from the circulation may be disposed of, and quickly removed from the circulation and from doing harm.

The substance in the liver that does this work was discovered by Dr. MacDonald, Major, Harrower, and others. It was found that this substance lowered the blood pressure simply because it destroyed or broke down the waste products that had been increasing the blood pressure.

And further, liver itself, as you know, simply eaten as food, stimulates the bone marrow to manufacture more red blood cells, thus enriching the blood and curing anaemia.

So you see that the liver of animals is now doing some of the work for man that should be done by his own liver.

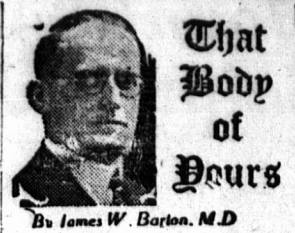
Prayer—Lord, with our hands and hearts, we raise to Thee, un-falling prayer and praise.

"IF SPIRITS WALK" If spirits walk, love, when the night climbs slow The slant footpath where we were wont to go Be sure that I shall take the self-same way To the hill-crest, and shoreward, down the gray, Sheer, graveled slope, where vetches straggling grow.

Look for me not when gusts of winter blow. When at thy pane beat hands of sleet and snow; I would not come thy dear eyes to affray. If spirits walk.

But when, in June, the pines are whispering low. And when their breath plays with thy bright hair so. As some one's fingers once were used to play— That hour when birds leave song and children pray. Keep the old trust, sweetheart, and thou shalt know. If spirits walk. —Sophie Jewett.

London policemen have new auto-operating class. Germany's 160 air liners are carrying 20,000 passengers a month. Britain's new registration of voters will cost nearly \$1,400,000.



Dr. James W. Barton, M.D.

LIVER NOT REALLY A NEW TREATMENT

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langer of annexation exists. It concludes:— Once upon a time was frustrated by Newfoundland's unwillingness; once, long afterward by Canadian niggardliness over a mere million or two of debt. Without Newfoundland and Labrador the dream of a completed Canada can never be fulfilled. Within the Canadian Dominion Newfoundland could retain all that she now holds dear and gain much that she now lacks.

NOT IN THE ETIQUETTE BOOK, BUT—

Condensed from Woman's Companion (January, '28) Sophie Kerr.

Recently at a dinner party I sat beside an artist of world-wide fame. Being keenly interested, although abysmally ignorant of the subject, I began to talk to the great man about art. I saw that he was bored to death. Suddenly I realized that I was committing one of the deadliest of the social sins—I, an ignorant outsider, was trying to talk shop to a professional. I recalled my anguish when a genial acquaintance said to me, "I have the loveliest plot for you," or "Do come to Zipperville, you'd get so much material," or "I know a quaint old character who would be a perfect mine for you." Remembering these things I stopped talking art instantly. I started the topic of prize fights and we had a gorgeous time.

The only expert I know who enjoys talking about his profession is my odd-job man. Conversation is his delight, for he cannot talk and work at the same time and he charges by the hour! But listen to the doctor. I wish to heaven that my friends wouldn't always be telling me about interesting cases they know of. I have more interesting cases than they could ever imagine, yet if I play bridge or golf the first thing I hear is "Doctor, I must tell you about a friend who's got epizootic. Worst of all are the people who believe they know psychoanalysis from a to z, and who must air their pseudo knowledge to any poor medicine man they meet socially."

"It's exactly the same with me," said a lawyer. "I don't mind discussing legal points with anyone who knows one, but those who do know are never the ones who yearn to talk. And you'd be surprised at the number of people who try to get advice from a lawyer under the guise of social conversation. They see nothing dishonest in wangling several hundred dollars worth of free legal opinion."

There are other professionals who are often asked to give for nothing the knowledge and training they have acquired at great expense. Musicians in particular. "We're hoping you'll play for us, just a teeny-weeny bit after dinner." Or "If you could bring your violin it would be just wonderful." Yet the same hostess would never invite a dentist to come to dinner, or put in a filling for her, or an interior decorator to make curtains—all for the free delectation of herself and guests!

An editor tells me gloomily that he is afraid to go out socially and more because if he evinces the slightest interest in any topic someone is sure to say, "Can't I do an article about that for your magazine?" Other editors tell me that no appearance of theirs in public brings a host of manuscripts. "We were talking if you remember," they accompanying letters begin. Like doctors and lawyers, editors have offices where they prefer to transact business.

There are two chief ways of starting a conversation with a writer and both are bad. "I always thought I could write myself, if I had time, and 'Where do you get your ideas for stories?' To the latter a gifted writer I know, always, "They walk by me and I grab them."

I pass now to a more general field—the increasing use of the telephone as a conveyor of invitations to meals at leisure. But if your worst bore calls on the telephone and asks you for any day this week or next, your mind, stunned and stupefied at the horrible prospect, refuses to work agreeably, and you find yourself saying, "Wednesday will be all right with me." We all know that there are many people whom we invite merely because we feel obliged to do so. We all know that these persons realize our motive and would be thankful to escape our so-called hospitality. Why not give them a chance? Write polite notes, naming your date, and let them refuse, also politely. Convention will thus be satisfied and life will be easier for all concerned.

I want also to say a bitter burning word about solicitors for charity who use the telephone. After almost daily experience with such pests for years, I have evolved a formula. When I am asked to buy tickets for a benefit performance to aid the Association for Improving the Table Manners of Performing Dogs I say sweetly, "Mrs. So-and-so, I never contribute to any charity for which I am solicited over the telephone. I consider it an unwarranted abuse of a convenience. Good-by." I use the same formula for bond salesmen, real estate and insurance agents. Let them use the mails.

Probably one of the most discussed forms of civility is the letter of introduction. "Going to San Francisco? Oh, I must give you a letter to some friends of mine out there, lovely people, you'll like them immensely!" Yes, but will the lovely people like the bearer of the letter? In all probability that letter will be presented when the lovely people's cook has left and their baby has the measles. There are ever so many people who deal out letters of introduction with a wish to hand simply because it makes them feel jolly and popular. I know a woman who has lectured all over the country. Constantly, perfect strangers called on her bringing letters which read this: "I heard you lecture last fall and I am sending her to you because she wants to meet some prominent women."

To mind there is only one reason for giving a letter of introduction, namely, that the person to whom it is addressed will be honestly pleased to receive it, that it will have some value or significance to him. And I value or significance to him. And I think that no letter unless a letter should ever be given at the same time, telling is sent by mail at the same time, telling the addressee who is coming to see him and why, and as much as you know about him. This is true consideration and on consideration for others all good manners are based.

I dare say constant good manners

in the family circle are too much to expect but I have a theory that good manners between husband and wife would prevent many a separation.

Under modern conditions of life I believe I know only one couple who never, never tell one another of faults and failings in public, who do not ever tell teasing stories about each other with just a tang of ill-nature in them, who do not row at home and take the fuss with them to whatever party they are attending, exchanging sharp little cuts and digs all through the evening, to the irritation of the other guests. Yet to do these things is abominably rude.

Of the couple I mentioned as never indulged in such bad manners I must tell one story, it seems to me so magnificent. I went to their home one evening to dinner, and there was an undercurrent of excitement very late. Afterwards I learned why. The wife had neglected to pay the electric light bill, the company had cut off the current at five o'clock, she did not come home until after six and it fell to the man of the house, returning late from the office to take a taxi, hasten to the company's headquarters, pay the bill, and being a workman back with him to turn the lights on again. That man said not one word of reproach to his wife. He did not grouch during dinner. He was his usual delightful debonaire self. Of course his wife had been merely forgetful; but how few men there are who would not have magnified this forgetfulness?

Oh, the things that are not in the etiquette book, the nuances, the subtleties, the delicacies omitted from this bulky volume! We might perhaps do well by merely using that most marvelous, that all-embracing direction for manners as well as morals—the Golden Rule.

When washing always try to have the water the same temperature throughout the wash and it will be far less hard on the clothes.

Berry stains can be removed from the teeth by rubbing the teeth with ordinary table salt.

A bottle of lemon juice left unopened in the bathroom will make an excellent deodorizer.

What is Canada's industrial progress? Canadian manufacturing plants are turning out 140 per cent more than ten years ago, and in spite of more prices the gross value is over 70 per cent higher. In 1927 it was three and a half billions or about 250,000,000 over 1926. At the end of 1926 the manufacturing capital was 4 billions, since largely increased. During the last 18 months over 200 important extensions have been added to existing plants and over 100 new factories erected.

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 30.—(Canadian Press)—Discovery of deposits of iron ochre, estimated at fifty thousand tons, has been made near Makwal Lake, Sask., by William O. Neil, of Kerobert, Sask., who has staked claims under the Dominion quartz mining regulations. The ochre varies in depth from three to five feet and both the quality and quantity are said to warrant commercial development. Iron ochre is used extensively in the manufacture of paint, and for coloring various articles.

ISLINGTON, Ont., Nov. 7.—In one long, but thinly-populated street in this village there are seven houses and seven babies were born there since Jan. 25 last. One house had no birth and one produced twins, the other five had one child each—all sons and all first sons. All seven children are living.

The new broadcasting station at Nagoya, Japan, will cost nearly \$3,000,000.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Nov. 7.—A cabinet of silver of 400 pieces, made from metal mined in Ontario, was recently presented to Col. and Mrs. Cockshutt by a committee representing the people of Ontario. The mahogany highboy containing it was hand-made by Canadian craftsmen.

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New Dance Frocks In a Price Range from \$15 to \$35 FOR THE Armistice Dance MONDAY, NOV. 12th New Frocks Bewitchingly young in line and so young in feeling—designed so smartly and of such lovely new materials, Just made to float lightly over a smooth floor to new music. Included are Prints, Silks, Satin and Lace Frocks. In all the leading shades with ruffled skirts, long backs, fish-tails. MEN'S NEW TUXEDOS ARRIVED S. A. McDONALD

Try This Potato Recipe: POTATO OMELETTE—Cook five medium-sized potatoes; mash them well, hot; add three tablespoons of butter; a teaspoonful of salt; a few grains of pepper; and half a gill of hot milk. Beat this mixture with a fork till creamy. Put in a hot omelette pan, greased with a tablespoonful of butter, spread evenly over the pan, and brown slowly underneath. Then fold in omelette shape and serve. "Eat More Potatoes," and tell others of new Potato Dishes. Contributed by Hyndman & Co., Ltd The Oldest Insurance Agency on "Spud" Island

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Why Do Without a Good Fountain Pen? when we can offer you one that is guaranteed in every respect at prices ranging from \$2.75 up. Everyone knows that a Fountain Pen is an every-day necessity and having bought one you will never be willing to do without one. Let us show you the wonderful display of Waterman's Fountain Pens we have on hand. We know if you look them over you will have no trouble in making a selection. E. A. FOSTER CENTRAL DRUGSTORE The more you deal here the better you will like the Store.

FOUND That the consistent use of PURE COD LIVER OIL will soon build up all run down systems. As a prevention of colds and coughs or as a Blood Builder it has no equal. We would advise start taking it at once—now is the time. Just received a large consignment at prices ranging from 50c to \$1.25 per bottle. All orders by mail given prompt attention. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street

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